The Magic School Bus

On the Ocean Floor

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On the Ocean Floor

By Joanna Cole / Illustrated by Bruce Degen

Scholastic Inc.

The ocean animals and plants are labeled only at their first appearance within the story.

To Margo, Bruce, Emily, and Beth, with love

J.C.

For Mom and Dad and summer days at the beach

B.D.

It was the end of the day,
and it was *hot* in school.
We had been working for hours
on our ocean science projects.
All our work made Ms. Frizzle very happy.
But it made *us* very tired and hot.

OIL SPILL
DAILY BUZZ
PROTECT OUR OCEANS SCRAPBOOK by Wanda and Phil
Children Help Clean Up Beach
OCEANS SAY: STOP USING US AS A GARBAGE CAN
Plastics trap Sea Animals
WOW. IT'S HOT TODAY.
NOT MS. FRIZZLE'S DRESS.
YEAH, IT'S COOL, MAN.
MODELS OF SEA URCHINS by Gregory
I made these out of clay and toothpicks.
R
Sea urchins crawl on the sea bottom. They eat plants. They have sharp spikes to protect them.
This is a picture

DOESN'T LEARNING ABOUT OCEANS MAKE YOU HAPPY, ARNOLD?

ACTUALLY, IT MAKES ME FEEL KIND OF CRABBY.

OCEANS OF THE WORLD

HERMAN—OUR HERMIT CRAB
by Arnold and Amanda Jane

ALL THE OCEANS OF THE WORLD ARE REALLY ONE HUGE OCEAN!
by Rachel
The oceans of the world are all connected. Together they form one world ocean.

ARCTIC OCEAN
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN

THE WORLD OCEAN

HERMIT CRABS LIVE IN SNAIL SHELLS.
A hermit crab finds an empty snail shell. The crab moves in. When the crab gets too big, it looks for a bigger shell.

WHAT WE FEED HERMAN
1. Raw Fish, chopped up
2. Raw Shrimp, with the shell left on

EARTH IS A WATERY PLANET
by Wanda
There is more water than land on earth. Oceans cover almost three-fourths of the planet!

We were putting the finishing touches
on a display about how ocean animals swim
when someone said, "I wish *we* could go swimming."

SWIMMERS IN THE SEA
by Shirley, John and Ralph

FISH - Sweeps tail from side to side

WHALE Moves tail up and down

JELLYFISH - opens body like an umbrella, then closes rapidly to jet upward

SQUID - takes in water and forces it out to jet forward or backward

SCALLOP - opens and closes shell rapidly to move.

Chart of Uncharted Seas.

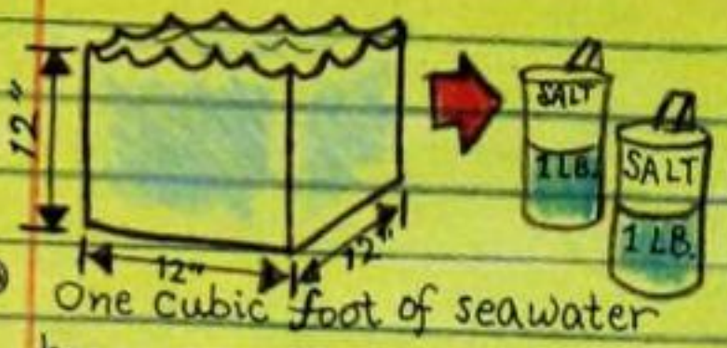
This is my sculpture of a
HUMUHUMUNUKUNUKUAPUAA
A FISH THAT LIVES IN HAWAII
(THE NAME IS LONGER THAN THE FISH)
—ALEX

Ms. Frizzle looked up.
Without warning, she said,
"As a matter of fact, children,
I've been planning a class trip to the ocean
for tomorrow."
Everybody cheered.
Sometimes having a weird teacher isn't so bad!

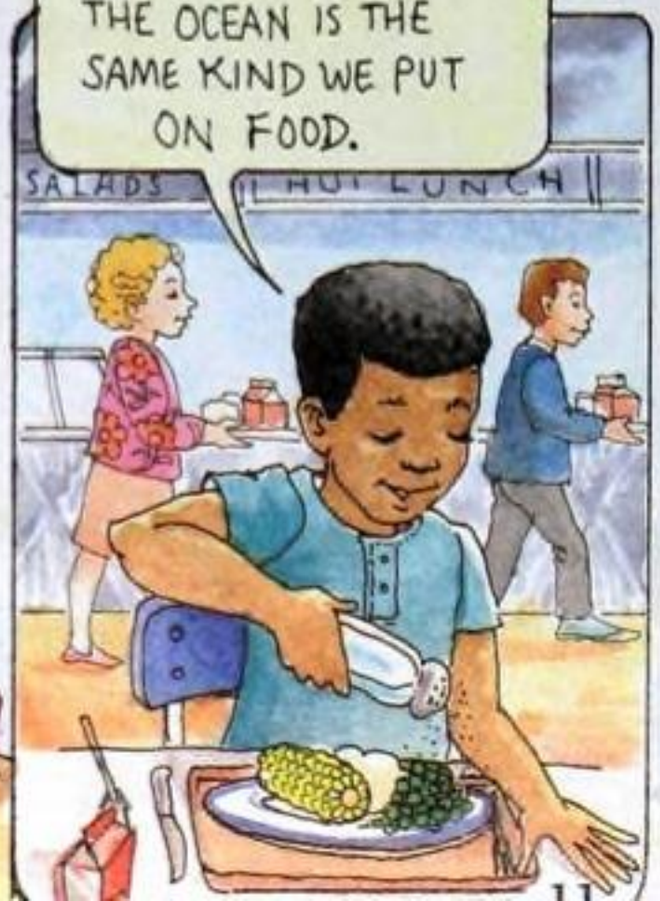
WHY IS THE OCEAN SALTY?

by Tim

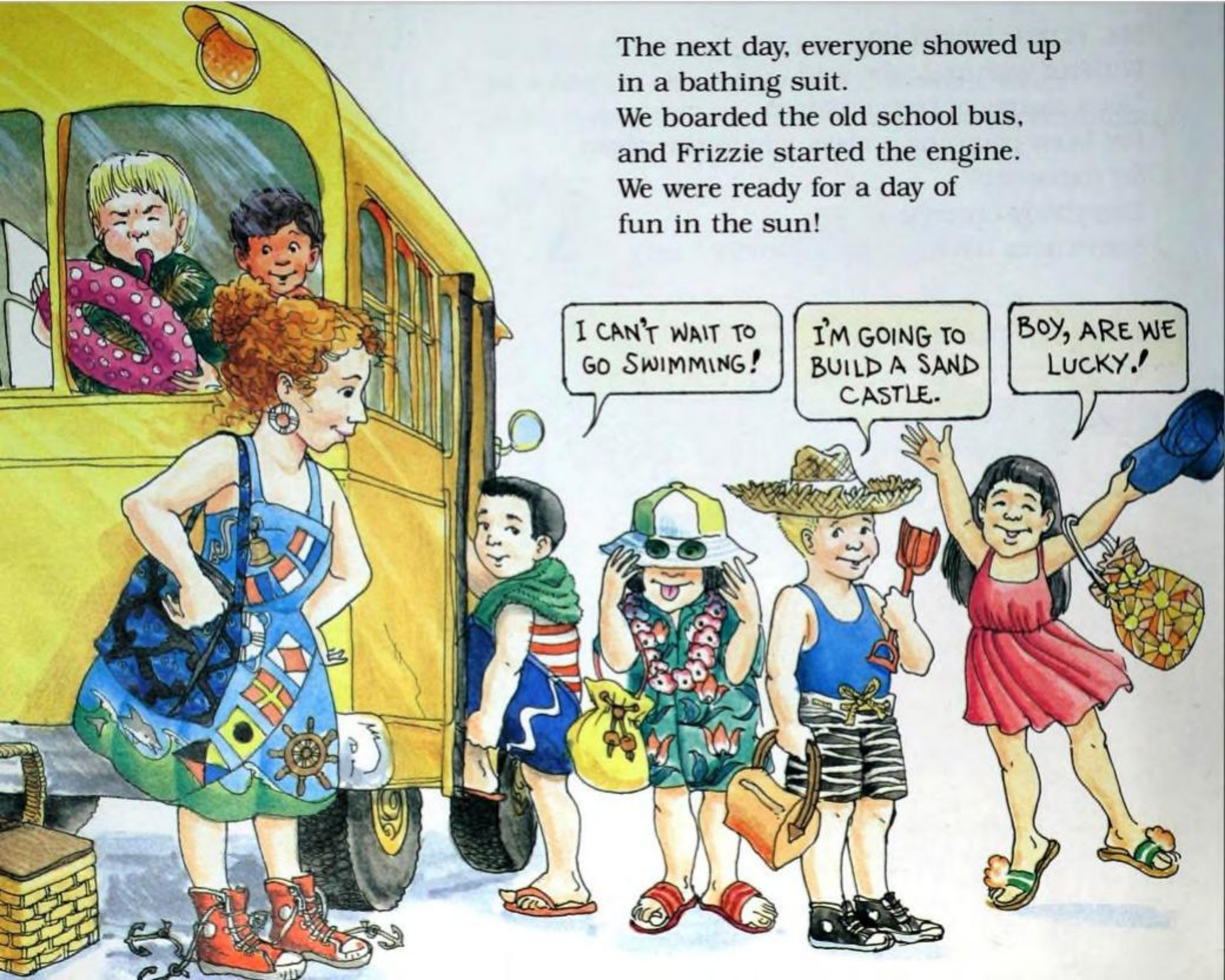
Much of the salt in the ocean water comes from rocks. Rocks have salt in them. When rocks are worn down by water, the salt goes into the water.



One cubic foot of seawater has over 2 pounds of salt in it.



The next day, everyone showed up
in a bathing suit.
We boarded the old school bus,
and Frizzie started the engine.
We were ready for a day of
fun in the sun!



When we finally came to the beach,
we wanted to jump off the bus.
But guess what?
Ms. Frizzle didn't stop.
She kept right on going —
past the lifeguard station,
across the sand,
and down to the water's edge.

WHERE DOES SAND COME FROM?
by Phoebe
Sand is formed when rocks break apart and crumble into bits. Each grain of sand is really a tiny piece of rock or shell.

HEY, WHERE ARE WE GOING?

ISN'T SHE SUPPOSED TO PARK IN THE PARKING LOT?

HI! I'M LENNY THE LIFEGUARD. HERE'S A PICTURE OF ME SAVING A THIRD-GRADER LAST SUMMER.

Mm-Hm

Mm-Hm

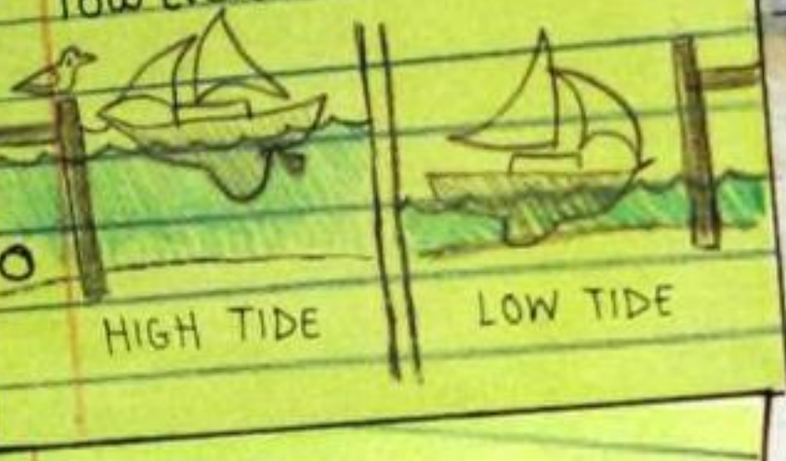
LENNY'S LIFEGUARD SCRAPBOOK

LIFEGUARD

WIND, SAND, AND STARFISH

TIDES RISE AND FALL
EVERY DAY
by Rachel

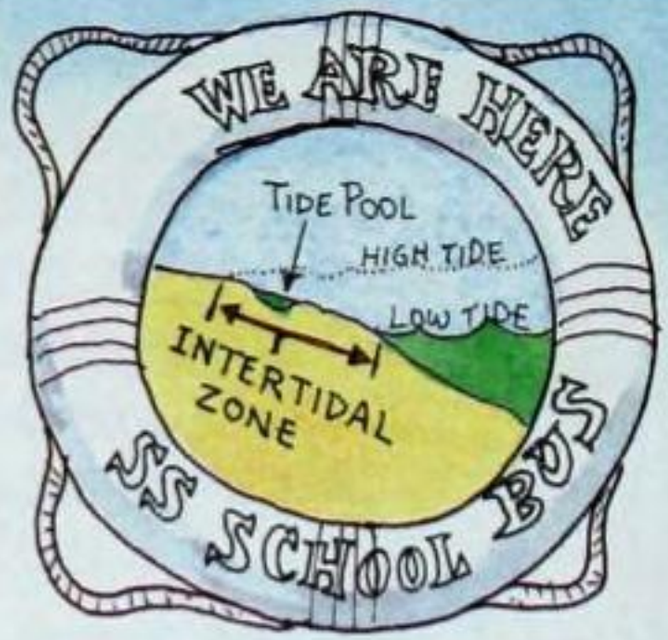
When the water near shore rises and gets deep, it is high tide.
When the water falls and gets shallow, it is low tide.



Tides are caused mostly by the pull of the moon's gravity on the earth and its oceans.

"We are now in the intertidal zone," said Ms. Frizzle.
"That is the part of shore that is covered with water at high tide, and uncovered at low tide."

Out the windows we saw tide pools —
puddles of water left on shore
when the tide goes out.
We were hoping the Friz would let us out,
but no such luck.
She kept driving full speed ahead.



SHE SAID WE WERE GOING TO THE BEACH.

NO, SHE DIDN'T. SHE SAID WE WERE GOING TO THE OCEAN.

I GUESS SHE REALLY MEANT IT!

Periwinkles

Barnacles

Mussels

Sea Stars

Seaweeds

Limpets

Green Crabs

Sea Urchins

As the bus splashed through the waves,
the lifeguard blew his whistle.
Frizzie didn't stop,
so he came rushing out to rescue us.

WHAT MAKES WAVES?
by Florrie

Most of the waves we see are caused by wind. The stronger the wind, the bigger the waves.

A BREEZE MAKES LITTLE RIPPLES.

A STRONG WIND MAKES LARGE WAVES.

PARDON ME, PLEASE. I HAVE TO RESCUE A SCHOOL BUS.

LIFEGUARD

MM-HM

THE BREEZE AND I

I MUST GO DOWN TO THE SEA AGAIN

MM-MM

Suddenly a mysterious wave rose up.
Ms. Frizzle opened the door of the bus,
and the lifeguard was swept inside.
Outside the windows
we saw nothing but rushing water.
We screamed and closed our eyes.

SEA GULL

CLASS, THE BEST WAY TO LEARN ABOUT THE OCEAN IS TO SEE IT CLOSE UP.

NOT THIS CLOSE!

HELP!

HI. I'M LENNY THE LIFEGUARD.

OH GREAT. I FEEL SAFER ALREADY.

WE'RE GOING UNDER!

When we finally opened our eyes,
everything was quiet.
We were under the ocean,
and there had been a few small changes.
The bus had turned into a submarine,
and everyone was wearing a diving suit.
We should have known.
We were on another one of Ms. Frizzle's
crazy class trips!

DON'T WORRY KIDS, I'LL SAVE YOUR LIVES. THAT'S MY JOB.

MAYBE LATER.

MS. FRIZZLE'S JUST GETTING STARTED.

NOTHING CAN STOP HER NOW.

Tuna

Squid

Flounder

Right away, Ms. Frizzle started talking about the ocean.
"We are now passing over the continental shelf," she said.
"That's the area that stretches from the shore to where the water is four hundred to six hundred feet deep."

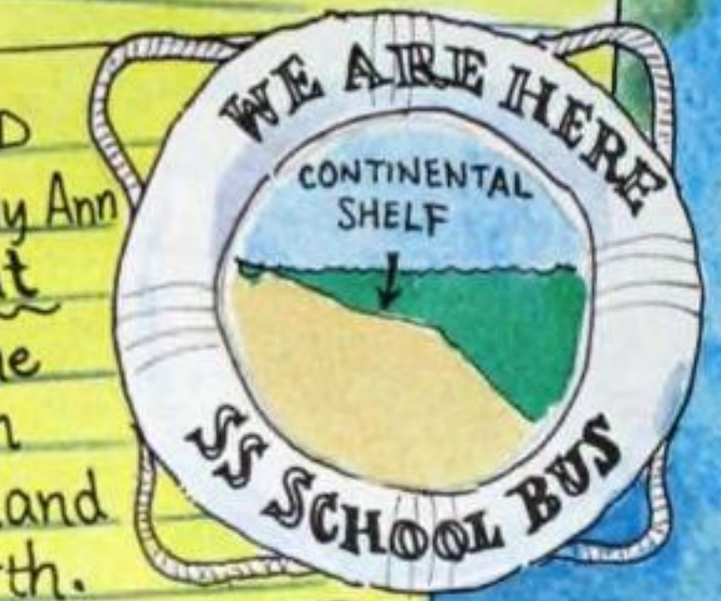
CLASS, THE WATER IS GETTING DEEPER AND DEEPER.

OCEAN SCIENCE IS TOO DEEP FOR ME!

Grunts

WHAT IS THE CONTINENTAL SHELF?
by Carmen
All around the edge of the world's continents, the land slants down and is covered by ocean water. This underwater land is called the continental shelf.

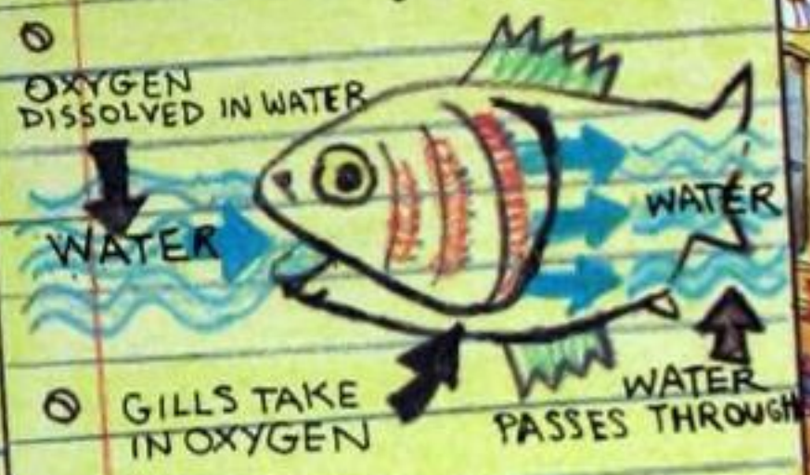
A NEW WORD
by Dorothy Ann
A **continent** is one of the seven main masses of land on the earth.
1. Africa
2. Antarctica
3. Asia
4. Australia
5. Europe
6. North America
7. South America



Ms. Frizzle decided this was a good moment for us to get out of the bus.
Thank goodness we had air tanks!
All around us were fish, fish, and more fish.
"Many kinds of fish swim in large groups called *schools*," said Ms. Frizzle.

HOW CAN FISH BREATHE UNDERWATER?
by Amanda Jane

People have lungs that take oxygen from air. Fish have gills that can take oxygen from water.



Water flows into the fish's mouth, then the gills, and out through slits in the fish's sides.

Sponges

LOOK! A SCHOOL OF FISH!

LOOK! A SCHOOL OF CHILDREN!

I WISH WE HAD A BUS.

Down below, on the muddy bottom,
lobsters were catching crabs.
Starfish used their arms
to pry open clamshells.
And jellyfish floated past,
catching small fish
with their stinging tentacles.
The ocean was teeming with life!

Medusa Jellyfish

Q: WHEN IS A FISH
NOT A FISH?
A: WHEN IT'S A JELLYFISH!
by Gregory

A true fish has a backbone, gills and fins. Some animals are called "fish" but they are not. Actually, they are invertebrates, animals without backbones.

Here are some of them:

Jellyfish

Sea Star
(also called starfish)

shellfish

SCALLOP MUSSEL SNAIL CRAB

MOST OF THE SEAFOOD WE EAT COMES FROM HERE ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF, ARNOLD.

I THOUGHT IT CAME FROM THE SUPERMARKET SHELF.

Blue Crab

Lobster

WHELKS

Sea Star

Clam

WHAT IS PLANKTON?

by Arnold

Plankton is a mass of plants and animals that float near the surface of the ocean. Most plankton are very small. Many cannot be seen without a microscope.

Ms. Frizzle said there was
life in the water
we couldn't even see.
She pulled out a microscope
and made us look at seawater.
Under the microscope we saw strange creatures.
"Girls and boys," said Ms. Frizzle,
"these tiny living things are called *plankton*."

THERE ARE TWO KINDS OF PLANKTON, CHILDREN. SOME ARE PLANTS AND OTHERS ARE ANIMALS.

WOW! A PLANKTON ANIMAL IS EATING A PLANKTON PLANT.

OH, YUMMY.

Red Seaweed

Plankton animals

Plankton plants

We tried to listen, but we felt nervous. We noticed some dark shapes coming closer and closer.

WHERE HAVE I SEEN THAT SCARY SHAPE BEFORE?

DOES THE WORD SHARK MEAN ANYTHING TO YOU?

OH NO! CHILDREN SHOULD NOT BE SWIMMING IN SHARK-INFESTED WATERS.

THANKS FOR THE SAFETY TIP, LENNY.

LIFEGUARD

HOW THE SUN FEEDS OCEAN ANIMALS

by John

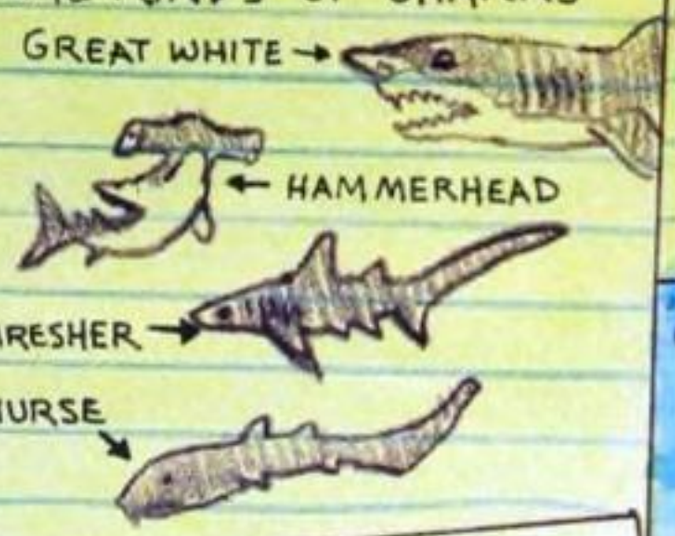
Plankton plants make food by using energy from the sun. Plankton animals eat the plankton plants. Larger animals eat the plankton animals. This is called a food chain. Without the sun shining on plankton plants most ocean animals could not exist.

A FOOD CHAIN

LARGE FISH eat MIDDLE-SIZE FISH eat SMALL FISH eat TINY WATER ANIMALS eat MICROSCOPIC PLANKTON

SHARKS ARE FISH
by Molly
Most sharks are fast swimmers with razor-sharp teeth. Usually they eat ocean animals like crabs, fish, seals—even other sharks.

SOME KINDS OF SHARKS



A DIFFERENT KIND OF SKELETON
by Ralph
Sharks do not have bones like other fish. Their skeleton is made of cartilage. This is the same bendable material that is in your ears and the tip of your nose.

Oh, no! The shapes were tiger sharks!
Ms. Frizzle told us not to worry.
She said most sharks will not eat people.
"The number of people killed by sharks every year is very, very small,"
said Ms. Frizzle.
We panicked anyway!

Tiger Sharks

HUMANS ARE NOT THE MAIN DIET OF TIGER SHARKS BUT THEY MAY ATTACK IF HUMANS ARE NEARBY.

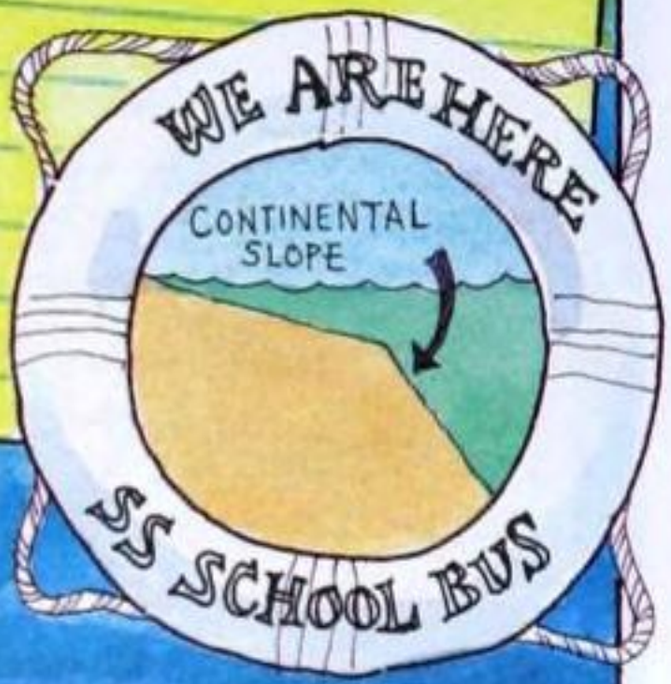
UH-OH! WE'RE NEARBY!

Then an enormous whale shark slid by.
"Whale sharks never hurt people.
They eat nothing but plankton,"
said Ms. Frizzle.
The giant shark swam down, and we went along.
We were leaving the continental shelf, following
a steep cliff called the continental slope.
We were on our way to the deep ocean floor.

WHALE SHARKS ARE NOT WHALES

by Michael

Whale sharks are fish like other sharks. They were named after whales because they are the biggest of all sharks.

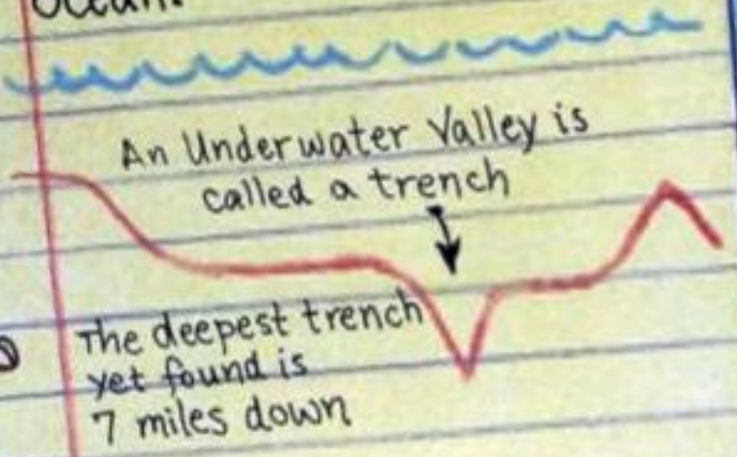


HEY SHARK! COME BACK! I'M SUPPOSED TO RESCUE THE KIDS!

HERE WE GO!

IS THE OCEAN FLOOR FLAT?
by Phil

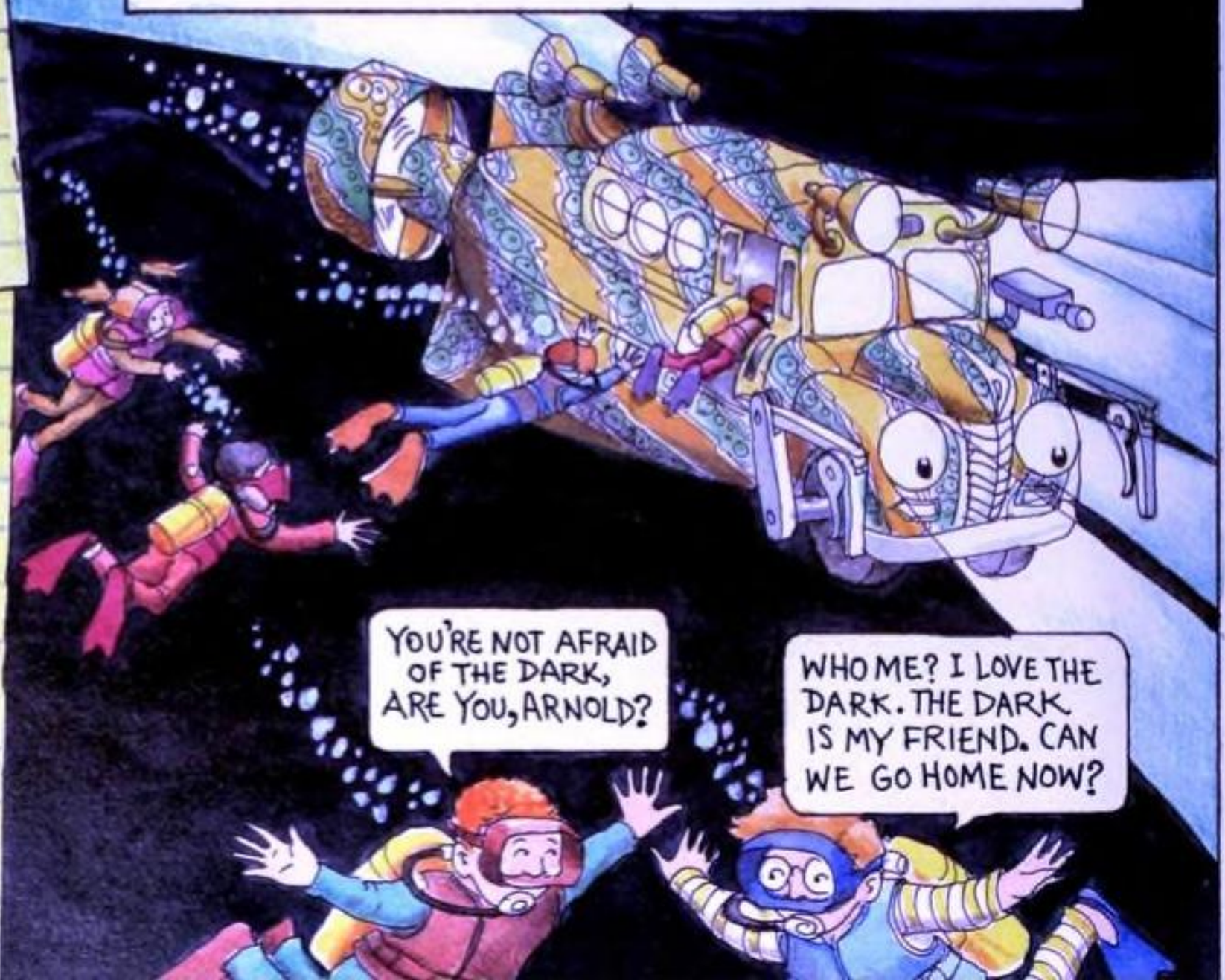
Flat plains cover much of the ocean floor, but not all of it. The deepest valleys and the tallest mountains on earth are found under the ocean.



ISLANDS ARE MOUNTAINTOPS
by Arnold

When the top of an undersea mountain is above the surface, it is called an island.

After a while, the whale shark swam away, but the Friz kept going down.
The water was bitter cold and pitch-dark.
Sunlight could not shine down so deep.
Ms. Frizzle switched on her flashlight.
As we swam onto the bus,
we noticed that it had changed again.



This time it was a *submersible*, a vehicle made for exploring the deep ocean floor. "The pressure down here would crush an ordinary submarine," Frizzie explained, and she drove all the way to the bottom. "There is not enough food here for large animals," Ms. Frizzle told us. "Most deep-sea fish are tiny." The deep ocean floor was as empty as an underwater desert!

WHY PLANTS CANNOT GROW ON THE DEEP OCEAN FLOOR
by Wanda
Plants need light to grow. It is too dark for plant life on the ocean bottom.

WHAT DO OCEAN-FLOOR ANIMALS EAT?
by Shirley
Some deep-sea animals depend on bits of food that sink from the upper ocean. Others use their special lights to attract prey.

THOSE TINY DEEP-SEA FISH CAN GLOW IN THE DARK.

ANGLER FISH

LANTERN FISH

THEY HAVE THEIR OWN SPECIAL LIGHT, JUST AS FIREFLIES DO ON LAND.

SWALLOWER

HATCHET FISH

WE ARE HERE

Shelf Slope Deep Ocean Floor

SS SCHOOL BUS

WHAT CAUSES HOT-WATER VENTS?
by Alex
A vent is formed when seawater seeps into cracks in the ocean floor. The water touches super-hot rocks inside the earth.
Then the hot water shoots up out of the vent.

HOW FOOD IS MADE AT A VENT
by Shirley
Special bacteria manufacture their own food using heat energy and hydrogen sulfide gas from the vent. This food supports much of the life at the vent.

Then up ahead, we saw a spot that was full of life. It looked like an undersea garden with all kinds of strange animals in it.
"This is a hot-water *vent*, class," said the Friz. "A vent is an opening in the ocean floor. Flowing from the vent is super-hot water mixed with hydrogen sulfide gas."

AT A HOT-WATER VENT THERE IS ENOUGH FOOD FOR MANY LARGE ANIMALS.

THESE TUBE WORMS LOOK LIKE HUGE LIPSTICKS!

HUGE CLAMS (1 FOOT OR MORE)

GIANT TUBE WORMS (8 TO 10 FEET)

Ms. Frizzle said there were other vents on the ocean floor.
"Unfortunately, we don't have time to visit them," she added.
Then she pulled up a lever on the dashboard, and the bus zoomed toward the surface.

THOSE WORMS LOOK JUST LIKE SPAGHETTI.

DID WE HAVE LUNCH?

PLEASE. I JUST LOST MY APPETITE.

WHEN THE FIRST VENTS WERE FOUND
by JOHN
The first vents were discovered in the 1970's and 1980's. Before then, ocean scientists had never seen large animals like these on the deep ocean floor.

THAT DANDELION ANIMAL IS LIKE A LITTLE FLOWER!

BLIND CRABS AND SHRIMP (UP TO 1 FOOT)

DANDELION ANIMAL (2 INCHES)

MATS OF BACTERIA (30 INCHES THICK)

SPAGHETTI WORMS (UP TO 2-3 feet)

HOW IS A CORAL REEF BUILT?
by Amanda Jane

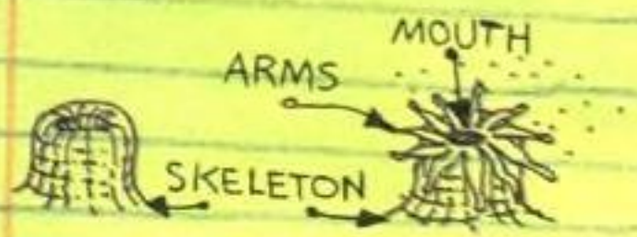
Each coral polyp grows a stony skeleton around itself. The reef is made of a layer of living coral animals attached to a wall of many millions of dead skeletons.

Actual sizes of typical coral polyps

Each "pock mark" is a single coral animal.

HOW CORAL POLYPS EAT
by Rachel

Most corals feed at night. Tiny arms come out of a coral's stony skeleton. The arms catch plankton and pass it into the coral's mouth.



CORAL POLYP

THE SAME POLYP

Soon we were motoring over the open ocean toward a sun-drenched island.
The bus had changed into a glass-bottom boat.
Through the glass, we saw what looked like a wall made of colorful rocks.
Ms. Frizzle said it was a coral reef, made of tiny animals called coral *polyps*.
We dove overboard and began to explore.

The reef was made of many different kinds of corals.
Some looked like trees with branches.
Others looked like fans or fingers.
Some even looked like human brains!

WHAT GIVES CORALS THEIR COLORS?
by Michael

Colorful one-celled plants called algae live inside coral polyps. The algae give the coral its color. Without algae, all coral is plain white.

CORALS NEED ALGAE.

IF THE ALGAE DIE, THE CORAL WILL DIE, TOO.

STAGHORN CORAL

SEA FAN

LOOK! IT'S YOUR BRAIN!

NO, IT'S YOURS. I HEARD IT'S BEEN MISSING FOR YEARS.

BRAIN CORAL

BRAIN CORAL ISNOT REALLY A BRAIN, CHILDREN. IT JUST HAPPENS TO LOOK LIKE ONE.

KHORN CORAL

THREE KINDS OF CORAL REEFS

by Tim

1. A fringing reef is attached to the shore.

TOP VIEW SIDE VIEW

REEF

2. A barrier reef has a channel of water between it and the shore.

WATER

3. An atoll is a ring of coral around a sunken volcano.

SUNKEN VOLCANO

"A coral reef makes a good home
for many ocean plants and animals,"
said the Friz.
We saw crabs and lobsters,
huge eels and octopuses,
slimy sea slugs and spiny sea urchins,
and the most colorful fish in the world.

WE ARE HERE

ISLAND

FRINGING REEF

MS. FRIZZLE AND THE KIDS ARE ON A FRINGING

SMILE, EVERYONE!

I ALWAYS KNEW I WAS A STAR.

MORAY EEL

GIANT CLAM

Too soon, Ms. Frizzle said it was time to go.
No one wanted to be left behind
so we all climbed aboard.
Frizzie stepped on the gas,
and the bus chugged away from the coral reef.

DON'T WORRY KIDS. WE'LL SOON BE HOME.

WHICH WAY IS HOME?

ALOHA

TODAY, MANY CORAL REEFS ARE IN DANGER. PEOPLE CAN HELP SAVE THEM.

IT TOOK THOUSANDS OF YEARS TO BUILD THIS REEF.

PLEASE DON'T BREAK IT...

OR POLLUTE IT.

BE CAREFUL OF OUR HOME!

RIGGERFISH

SPINY LOBSTER

ANEMONE CLOWNFISH

BRITTLE STAR

MAMMALS IN THE SEA

by Florrie

Animals such as dolphins, whales, seals and walruses are not fish. They are warm-blooded mammals like horses, dogs and human beings.

Most fish lay eggs but mammals do not. Mother mammals give birth to live young and feed their babies with milk.

Nearby, a school of dolphins leaped past.
In the distance, we saw a whale.
Everything seemed normal.
Then we noticed that something weird was happening.
The bus was getting *flat*.

SPERM WHALE

HI! I'M A MAMMAL.

SMALL WORLD ISN'T IT? SO ARE WE!

SEAL

DOLPHIN

WHALE

WALRUS

SEA COW

SEA OTTER

BOTTLENOSE DOLPHINS

WE ARE HERE

OPEN OCEAN

SS SCHOOL BUS

As usual, Ms. Frizzle was the only one
who stayed calm.
She drove us to an ocean current, and we were
swept along in the fast-moving water
for thousands of miles.
After a while, we saw our beach again.

RIVERS IN THE OCEAN
by Phoebe
Parts of the ocean flow like rivers. These moving areas are called ocean currents.

TELL ME, KIDS, IS YOUR BUS ALWAYS LIKE THIS?
WELL IT'S NEVER BEEN A BOAT BEFORE...
AND IT'S NEVER BEEN FLAT BEFORE...
BUT OTHERWISE IT HASN'T CHANGED.
KEEP YOUR BALANCE, CLASS.

WHY DO BIG WAVES "BREAK" NEAR SHORE?

by Carmen

In shallow water, the ocean bottom drags on the lower part of the wave and slows it down. The upper part keeps going fast, so it falls over, or breaks.

TOP KEEPS GOING FAST

BOTTOM SLOWS DOWN

"Everyone stay on the bus!"
shouted the Friz.
On the bus was right.
It had turned into a giant surfboard!

THIS IS THE GREATEST RESCUE OF MY CAREER.

CONGRATULATIONS, LENNY!

WE KNEW YOU COULD DO IT!

PELICANS

We had to stand on top of it.
And we were riding a wild wave
straight toward shore!

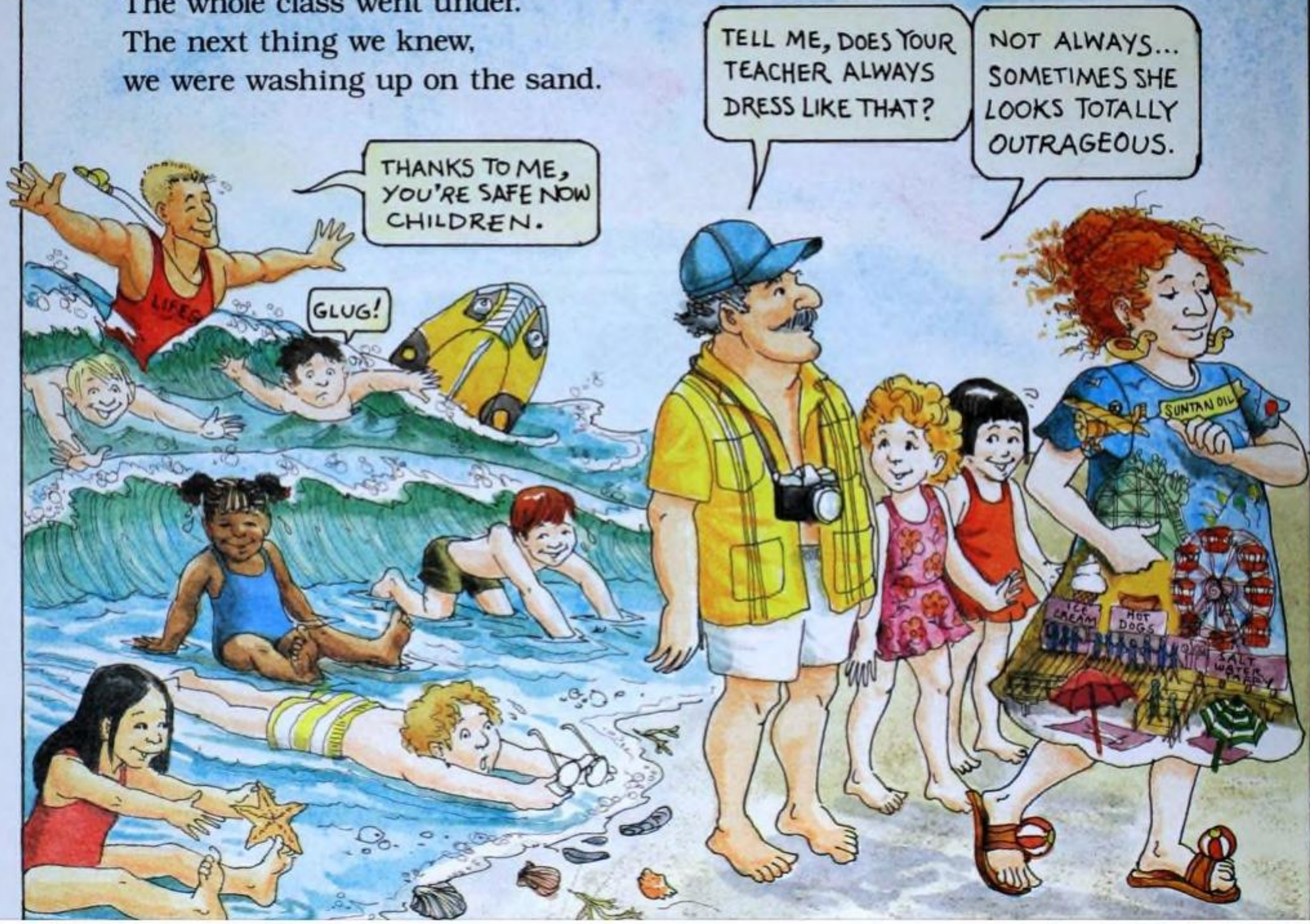
HOORAY! WE'RE SURFING!

COWABUNGA!

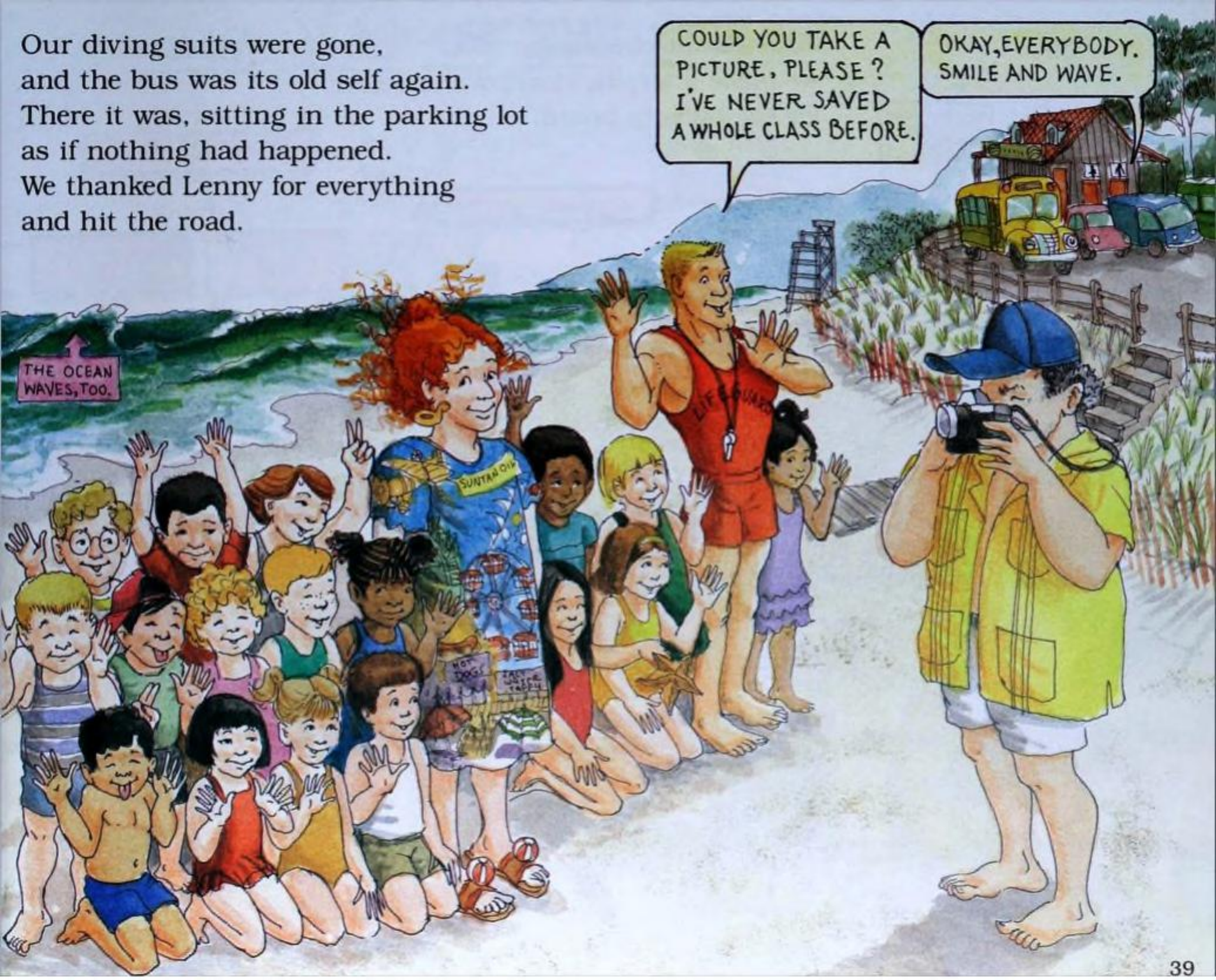
HANG TEN, CLASS!

COULD I JUST HANG ONE?

Oh, no! It was a giant wipeout!
The whole class went under.
The next thing we knew,
we were washing up on the sand.



Our diving suits were gone,
and the bus was its old self again.
There it was, sitting in the parking lot
as if nothing had happened.
We thanked Lenny for everything
and hit the road.


COULD YOU TAKE A PICTURE, PLEASE? I'VE NEVER SAVED A WHOLE CLASS BEFORE.
OKAY, EVERYBODY. SMILE AND WAVE.
THE OCEAN WAVES, TOO.
SUNTAN OIL
HOT DOGS

Back in our classroom,
we made a terrific chart of the ocean
for the bulletin board.

PLEASE DON'T WALK ON THE DUNES

DUNE GRASS

LIFEGUARD STATION

INTERTIDAL ZONE

CONTINENTAL SHELF

SHORE

TIDAL POOL

SEA STAR

SAND CRAB

BARNACLE

MUSSEL

HEY, ARNOLD, WASN'T THAT SURFBOARD GREAT?

I LIKE BULLETIN BOARDS MYSELF.

OUR WHALE FRIENDS

BLUE WHALE

SPERM WHALE

BELUGA WHALE

ORCA

RIGHT WHALE

OUR MAP OF THE OCEAN

SOME SEA BIRDS

CORMORANT

PELICAN

GULL

TERN

ISLAND

FRINGING CORAL REEF

OPEN OCEAN

UNDERSEA MOUNTAIN

CONTINENTAL SLOPE

DEEP OCEAN FLOOR

VENT BACTERIA

DANDELION ANIMAL

SPAGHETTI WORMS

GIANT TUBE WORMS

HOT-WATER VENT

LAVA

TRENCH

HEY, I'VE GOT A SAND COLLECTION!

I'M A SAND CRAB

I'M A SANDWICH

ABALONE

RAZOR CLAM

WHELK

COWRIE

COCKLE

OUR SHELL COLLECTION

KELP

SEA LETTUCE

BLADDER WRACK

OUR SEAWEED COLLECTION

By then we were definitely ready to go home.
Thank goodness it was Friday!
After that class trip
we really *needed* a weekend off!

I'M EXHAUSTED...AND MY DAD'S TAKING ME TO THE BEACH TOMORROW.

DON'T WORRY, IT'S SUPPOSED TO RAIN.

WHEW!

SEA SNAIL IS A GASTROPOD (STOMACH-FOOT) by JOHN

MY FAVORITE BI-VALVE (TWO SHELLS) OYSTER by Wanda

Jellyfish by Tim

My SEA SLUG by Gregory
My sea slug isn't snuggly
But I don't think it's ugly
It's just---
Sea-Slugly.

OUR LETTERS TO CONGRESS

To our congressmen and women: Please make laws to save our oceans.

Don't let people dump poisons or untreated sewage...

...or spill oil in our precious oceans!

Ocean mammals are beautiful and intelligent animals. They need our protection.

UH-OH. LOOK AT HER DRESS.

DON'T WORRY. DINOSAURS AREN'T AROUND ANYMORE.

ASK AT YOUR LIBRARY FOR MORE GOOD BOOKS ABOUT OCEANS

THE BIG BOOK OF SHRIMPS

CRABBY CRUSTACEANS & LARGE LOBSTERS

WHALES - BREAK THE SCALES

SHARKS - FRIEND OR FOE

DOLPHINS

WHO'S WHO IN ZOOPLANKTON

GOOD GRIEF A REEF!

FISH I HAVE KNOWN AND LOVED

MULTIPLE-CHOICE TEST

First, read the question. Then read the three answers — A, B, and C. Decide which one is correct. To see if you were right, check the answers on the next page.

QUESTIONS:

1. In real life, what would happen if a school bus drove into the ocean?

- **A.** The bus would turn into a submarine, then a submersible, then a glass-bottom boat, and finally, a surfboard.
- **B.** The bus would stay a bus.
- **C.** The bus would turn into a rubber-ducky.

2. Is it possible to explore the ocean in a single day?

- **A.** Yes, if you travel by giant clam.
- **B.** No, you couldn't do it in a day. It would take months, no matter how you made the trip.
- **C.** Maybe. It depends on how long the day is.

3. In real life, can ocean animals speak?

- **A.** Yes, but only when they have something important to say.
- **B.** Yes, but too many bubbles come out.
- **C.** No. Ocean animals do not talk.

ANSWERS:

1. The correct answer is B. A bus cannot magically change into anything else. It also cannot run under the ocean. Water would seep inside and the bus would sink.

2. The correct answer is B. It takes a long time to travel thousands of miles through water. Even whales need months to migrate from one part of the ocean to another.

3. The correct answer is C. It is true that many fish make sounds, and whales and dolphins seem to communicate in a special way. But ocean animals do not use human language, and no one has ever heard a sea star tell a joke.